

April 8, 1952

I, Conrad Youngberg, make this statement to Horace H. Willis and J. William Magee who have identified themselves to me as special agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. No inducements of any kind have been offered to me for making this statement.

I am fifty-nine (59) years old and presently employed by The Electric Auto-Lite Company of Woodstock, Illinois, and have been so employed for the past sixteen years. At the present time, I am in charge of the Engineering Department, Die Cast Division of The Electric Auto-Lite Company, Woodstock, Illinois.

In approximately 1920, I was employed by the Woodstock Typewriter Company. For several years prior to 1930, I was Assistant Superintendent at the Woodstock Typewriter Company at Woodstock, Illinois. My duties consisted of close supervision of all manufacturing operations. I spent the majority of my time while on duty visiting and checking the various operations involved in the manufacture of Woodstock typewriters.

In the latter part of 1929, I became Plant Superintendent and continued in this capacity until near the end of 1933.

For approximately two years thereafter I was employed by the Remington Typewriter Company, after which employment I became affiliated with The Electric Auto-Lite Company.

In connection with my duties at the Woodstock Typewriter Company, I designed and set into operation the process for soldering type to type bars which process was in operation in and around 1929. The type bars were first coated with copper, after which they were assembled into the type bar segment. The type were then soldered on to the bars. The excess solder was ground and filed from the bars and type after which the bars and type were nickel plated.

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I have had occasion to inspect finished bars and type and have noticed considerable variation in the amount of solder left on the ends of the bars.

I examined numerous type bars containing type, which were represented to me by agents, Willis and Magee, as being made at the Woodstock Factory in approximately 1929. I noticed considerable variation in the general appearance of the ends of the bars; some appeared rather smooth and others contained ridges and rolls of solder. A few bars had unfilled cavities. I consider these bars not to be unusual or different in appearance from type bars which we were producing while I was at Woodstock.

I examined a set of photographs of type bars marked N230099. From these photographs I cannot state whether the solder of type to the bars is a factory job. I am not able to do this because of the magnification and lighting used when the photographs were made.

I examined photographs marked M383, M384, M391 and M392. I do not recall any change in dies between the time typewriter N228310 and typewriter N233954 were made at the Woodstock plant.

Photographs M383, M384 and M391 have the appearance of type faces that have been damaged by striking the paper fingers on the typewriter or striking the heel of another type bar in motion. In order for the type face to strike the paper finger, the retaining ear on the paper finger must be bent or broken.

I do not consider it possible to change the curvature of the small letter "t" on a type face without the type face bearing marked evidence of mechanical grinding or abrasion.

I also examined photograph M387 and believe that such damage could result from striking a defective paper finger or the heel of another bar in motion.

From my experiences with the Woodstock Typewriter Company and from my knowledge of the normal operation of typewriter repair work, type and type bars are not re-nickled after a typewriter repair man re-solders an old type to a bar or replaces a broken or lost type with a new piece of type.

We, at Woodstock, made no chemical analyses of steel used in making type. I do recall that in 1929 we were producing about one hundred (100) typewriters a day.

As Assistant Superintendent, I would have had a supply of finished type in the Stock Room from which the type were withdrawn to the Soldering Department for assembly on the bar. This reserve supply of type, to the best of my knowledge, would have totalled at least 25,000 pieces of type. Part of these type could have been made from one batch of steel and part from another batch.

I have read the above statement consisting of three pages and to the best of my knowledge it is true and correct.

Howard Youngberg

J. William Magee- Special Agent. Federal Bur. of Investigation

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Kisseloff-23250

Pasadena, California

April 10, 1952.

I, Otto A. Hokanson, make this statement to Harvey F. Dodge and J. W<sup>m</sup> Magee, who have identified themselves to me as Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, U. S. Dept of Justice. No inducements of any kind have been offered to me to make this statement.

I am 69 years old and retired and reside at 302 Alpine Street, Pasadena, California.

In 1909 I began employment with the Emerson Type writer Company, Woodstock, Illinois which company in about 1911 or 1912 became the Woodstock Typewriter Company. Through the years I advanced in the company until I became Plant Superintendent in 1925.

I continued as Plant Superintendent until about the <sup>Kisseloff-23251</sup> ~~time~~ of 1929,

~~otto a. Hokanson~~

at which time I left the employ  
of the Woodstock Typewriter Company.

Among my duties as Plant  
Supervisor I supervised the  
general operations and the activities  
of the various inspectors in the  
manufacture of Woodstock typewriters.  
During my employment with  
the company I became familiar  
with all the operations used in  
the manufacture of typewriters.  
I had occasion to become  
familiar with the general appearance  
of type bars which were  
considered satisfactory for  
assembly into a typewriter.

After the type was soldered to  
the type bar the excess solder  
was removed by either filing or  
grinding. The completed bar was  
then given a thin coat of  
nickel. I recall there was  
considerable variation in the

amount of solder left on the hairs  
although we strived to produce  
hairs as clean as practical.

I have examined approximately  
twenty finished type hairs which  
were represented to me by Agent  
Magee as coming from a Woodstock  
typewriter. I recognized these hairs  
as being similar to hairs with  
which we were experimenting  
about the time I left Woodstock  
hairs on near the middle of  
1929. We may have used hairs  
similar to the ones which I examined  
today in typewriters made before I  
left although I am not too sure  
on this point. I noticed on  
these hairs, considerable variation  
in the amount of solder left on  
the hairs. Some hairs appeared to  
be very smooth and others had  
excess solder still remaining on  
the hairs. I would consider these

hairs not particularly unusual in appearance and to the best of my knowledge they represent the type of hairs which we were turning out at the Woodstock Typewriter Company.

I examined numerous photographs of the ends of type hairs, photographs marked N-230099, and compared these photographs with the fainter set of hairs I previously mentioned. I am not able to state whether the photographs show hairs typical of the factory finish which we produced at Woodstock because the photographs show an enlarged view of the ends of the hairs and because the photographs are not as clear cut as they could be. I did notice some similarity between the ends of the hairs in the photographs and the ends of the hairs, above mentioned, which I examined in that the flanges were

not trimmed closely to the body  
of the type and some general  
similarities in the soeder on the  
ends of the bars I examined with  
this <sup>on the ends of the bars</sup> shown in the photographs.

I examined ~~the~~ photographs M 383  
and M 384 and M 391 and M 392 and  
am of the opinion that we did not  
make a small letter "t" as shown  
in photograph marked M 391 while  
I was at the Woodstock Typewriter  
Company. I do not believe it  
would be possible to change the  
inside curvature of the bottom  
of the small letter "t" as shown  
in photograph marked M 392 to  
make it appear like it does in  
photograph marked M 384 without  
the face of the type showing some  
signs of alteration.

I believe that the type faces  
shown in the photographs marked  
M 383, M 384, M 391, M 376 and M 387

could have damaged by some abnormal use of the typewriter.

From my general knowledge of the work done on typewriters during repair, I do not consider it a normal practice to re-nickel a type bar after a type have been re-soldered to the bars.

During 1929 while I was superintendent I recall that we were making about one hundred typewriters a day. I would be expected to have had on hand finished type for assembly onto the bars. To the best of my recollection the number of type on hand in the type department would vary from a months supply for some letters or numbers or characters to only a few days supply of the more commonly used type.

We did not conduct any chemical analyses of the steel used in making type. We tested

its hardness only.

When we were making type  
one batch of the type could have  
been made from two different  
batches of steel. Such matters  
would be called to my attention  
only when some difficulty arose  
with a new batch of steel.

I have now read this statement  
consisting of seven pages and the  
information contained herein is  
true and correct to the best of  
my knowledge and recollection.  
I am signing my name to all  
seven pages.

Otto A. Hakanson

Witnesses:

Harold F. Dodge, Special Agent, F.B.I.

J. William Magee, Special Agent, F.B.I.

74-1333-5234

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